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THREE MONTHS	2 00
A. M. THOMSON.	V. G. ROBERTS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

## THE NEWS

The military bow of promise hangs radiant now under the Southern Cross. Not only does Atlanta, their great railroad center, lie helpless at the feet of Sherman, but Mobile, the best defended city of the Gulf, has been stricken with the Federal paralysis, and it is highly probable that the gallant Farragut is already in possession there. According to the rebel official dispatch on Friday last, it was a fatal day to rebel monitors when our fleet entered the bay. The *Tennessee* surrendered, the *Saltina* was captured and the *Gaines* was beached. The rebel Admiral Buchanan lost a leg and is a prisoner. Our monitor *Tacumseh* was sunk.

The enemy made a terrific assault upon our forces on Friday last, in front of Petersburg, only to be hurled back with fearful loss. They exploded a mine, but it damaged nobody but themselves.

Everybody will rejoice to hear of the exchange of LaGrange, the gallant Colonel of the First Cavalry.

Gold is weaker and lower closing at 254.

THE DESOLATIONS OF WAR.—A correspondent at the Nashville Union, who has explored the region passed over by Sherman's army, says:

"From Chattanooga to Marietta there is presented to the eye one vast sheet of misery. The fugitives from ruined villages or deserted fields seek shelter in the mountains. Cities sacked, towns burnt, population decimated, are so many evidences of the fearful guilt that rests upon the chiefs of this most wicked and senseless rebellion. All along the roads are great wheat fields in which no sickle will enter; crops sufficient to feed all New England are to be lost for want of laborers. The owners have been driven into the rebel army by a merciless conscription, and the blacks have been sent further South. I saw enough of this country to get a most vivid and painful impression of the horrors of war. 'This is a beautiful country,' exclaimed a friend, as his eyes for the first time looked upon the gentle undulations of the valleys, terminating in the windings of the rivers, flanked by the majestic barriers of the mountains. The entire country, in almost every road of it, is a battle field, trodden over by both armies. In every town the more public buildings and the more conspicuous residences have been destroyed by fire or riddled with shot and shell. Used as headquarters, or for rebel commissary stores, or occupied by prominent rebels, such buildings have become sieged out for destruction. In some instances churches have not escaped. They have been stripped for firewood or converted into barracks and hospitals. In the towns one is struck with the absence of young men and men in middle life. Towns are demolished, and here and there a lordly mansion stands an unsightly ruin."

CART. RUGER.—We find the following with reference to Capt. E. Ruger in a Nashville letter to the Cincinnati Gazette:

Gen. Thomas lately authorized his chief topographical engineer, Capt. W. E. Merrill, to raise an engineer regiment. The position thus left vacant on his staff has lately been offered to Capt. Edward Ruger, of the 13th Wisconsin infantry, topographical engineer of the District of Tennessee. Capt. Ruger has been the engineer of Gen. Rousseau for several months back, and his faithful service, and earnest and persevering labor in that capacity, have been recognized and rewarded by his promotion to the same position on the departmental staff. Captain Ruger accompanied Gen. Rousseau on his late raid and brought away much valuable information of the country through which the troops penetrated.

We observe that the Captain is now at his home in this city.

MATOR GUNTER, of New York city, in a proclamation calling on the people of that city to observe the National flag takes occasion to spit out his Copperhead venom as follows:

"To the ministers of the various churches on whom will devolve the duty of opening prayer in the presence of their congregations, and especially those ministers who have incited the doctrines of war and blood, so as to vary with the teaching of their Divine Master. I would humbly recommend that they will, on that solemn occasion, invoke the mercy of Heaven to hasten the relief of our suffering people, by turning the hearts of those in authority to the blessed ways of peace."

SEVERE SENTENCE OF A SUBSTITUTE BROKER.—The Mohoning county (Ohio) Register of Thursday states that Peter Conklin, an eastern drover, has been sentenced to the penitentiary in Canada for twenty-one years for engaging men to come to the United States and enlist in our armies. It seems that he had been engaged in the substitute business, obtaining men in Canada and selling them out in the United States. He was arrested some time since, but got off on expense of eight hundred dollars. Since then he has kept on this side operating in Canada by agents. Recently he ventured over in disguise, but was recognized, arrested and sentenced as above stated.

HON. O. M. McGRAW, formerly State Prison Commissioner who left the State soon after the expiration of his term of office and settled in Michigan, has returned, and purchased a farm in the town of Plymouth, Sheboygan county, where he will make his future home.

MEXICAN ADVICES report that Cortinas who is at Matamoros, is inducing the rebel soldiers in Texas to desert and cross the Rio Grande, by an offer of a dollar a day in gold. This is rather better pay than a third of that sum in Confederate currency.

THE United States Surgeon General, who is in a position to know, states that we now have over 60,000 rebel prisoners in our hands—a large army.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND acres of land in Ireland have been permitted to fall to waste and sterility the past year.

## Janesville Daily Gazette.

VOLUME 8.

JANEVILLE, WIS., TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

NUMBER 137.

## THE RECENT "PEACE" DOINGS.

The Niagara "Commissioners" repudiated at Richmond—Mr. Lincoln's Ultimatum—The "Ultimatum" of Colonel Jacques and "Edmund Kirk".

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.]

For the first time we have the pleasure of heartily approving a State paper of Abraham Lincoln. It is his letter addressed to Messrs. Holcombe, C. O. Clay and Geo. N. Sanders, and is fondly believed, no other person or persons who were. When officials individually creep round by back doors, asking interviews with Lincoln for "a full interchange of sentiment," it gives us sincere gratification to see them spurned; yes, kicked from the said back door. To Abraham, we deliberately say, "bravo," or if he likes it better, "bully." Think of an ex-Senator from Alabama, and a Virginian member of Congress—for we say nothing of the third "negotiation"—exposing themselves gratuitously, idly and unbidden, to receive such an ignominious rebuff at the hands of the truculent buffoon of Illinois.

The eccentric procedure of those two gentlemen has all the air of a device of the ingenious Sanders. He it was who, finding Mr. Clay and Mr. Holcombe traveling in Canada for their health, and sojourning at the Clifton House, bethought him of getting into a correspondence of peace; and it was he who opened it himself by a letter to no less a person than that sanguinary philanthropist Horace Greeley, asking him (Greeley) to procure a safe conduct for the party to Washington, and thence to Richmond. It appears that Greeley, at first thinking this was a real embassy to offer submission, eagerly procured a safe conduct in the President's name. They replied that they were not exactly and altogether plenipotentiaries; but had no doubt "if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence" were communicated to Richmond, they or somebody else would be invested with full powers. And what were the circumstances disclosed? We learn this from a long letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, written after their repulse. The circumstances disclosed were nothing in the world except Greeley's unauthorized offer of a safe conduct. They say—and in reading what they say, remember that it is two eminent Confederate gentlemen addressing a pauper Abolitionist, not having the presumption to write to the Emperor Abraham himself—"exact no conditions but that we should be daily accredited from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door that had been previously closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions and an untrammeled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations." What right had they even to allude to propositions looking to the establishment of peace? Who commissioned them to interchange sentiments with Lincoln? And what do they mean by causes of controversy and liberal negotiations? If these officious gentlemen had been received at Washington, and had been accredited to Richmond, we should have felt very nervous on the subject of those liberal negotiations. However, Lincoln, so soon as he was informed that such people looking about that back door, surmising that it was partly open, though "previously closed," and parleying with a New York editor, in the hope of getting admittance—shut up the door with a bang, right in their three noses, and warned them off by a notice—"To Whom it May Concern."

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND BUSHELS OF PICKLES WANTED FOR THE ARMY AND HOSPITALS.—All kinds of acids are necessary for our armies. Now is the season to plant cucumber seed for pickles, in order to insure a large crop for the brave boys in the field and the hospitals. The seed, if planted at this season, will sprout in five days. Let every person that has a garden plant a small patch forthwith with cucumber seed. Let those who have not fill a common flour barrel with rich earth and plant it with seeds. It is said that such barrel will yield from one and a half to two barrels of pickles. Let every one who has a garden of cabbage, beets, onions, beans, cauliflower, tomatoes, artichokes, etc., convert a generous portion into pickles, and send them. Sliced cabbage and onions, well spiced are invaluable. What is done as to planting must be done as to curing, as the season will have passed. Let the preparations of other pickles be steadily carried on, daily and weekly, until the frost shall with the vines. There is no better investment of labor for willing hands. Women and children can work for soldiers, here. Forward your pickles to John Nazro & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

E. B. McCAGG.

President N. W. San. Com.

CYRUS BENTLEY, Sec'y N. W. S. C.

The following is the result of a newspaper man's observations at Saratoga:—

"One thing has been a failure. The patriotic enterprise started by the ladies to buy no more costly importations has been abandoned. If you doubt it, come and dine at one of the hotels. Each lady vies with the others, not to curtail dress and expenses, but to first outshine the rest. Who believed they would dress plain or stop buying? It could only be the novice who argued that woman possessed no vanity. I do think that girls look pretty in up-turned hair and feathers, but grand-mothers—oh, how ugly. 'Shoddy' is now very thick at Saratoga—vulgarity decked off with diamonds, rascality clothed in purple."

FARMERS' DRINK—HOP BEER.—To make eight gallons of pleasant hop beer, take twelve ounces of hops, six quarts of molasses, and ten eggs. Put the hops in a bag and boil them fifteen minutes in three pails of water. Put in the molasses while hot, and pour immediately into a strong ale cask, which can be made perfectly air tight, and put in the remainder of the water cold. Let the mixture stand until cold, and then add the eggs. This beer will not ferment in cold weather, unless put in a warm place.

IRON that enters the sole—Income tax.

MUSIC.—The undersigned having

been a successful teacher of the Piano

will give a course of lessons equally adapted to the Piano and Violoncello to any who are desirous of obtaining a thorough and systematic knowledge of the principles as well as practice of Music.

HELEN A. BRADFORD.

Residence of T. D. Demond, Franklin St.

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## Arctic Fire Insurance Company of New York.

CASE CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.  
ASSETS, JULY 1864, 621,197.81.  
LIABILITIES, 14,370.50.

The Officers and Directors herewith present to the stockholders and patrons of the Company their Twenty-Second Semi-Annual exhibit of Assets and Liabilities, showing the condition of the Company on the last day of July, 1864.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company continue to insure against loss and damage by fire, and the damages of Canal Navigation and transportation, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security of the insured and the safety of the Company will warrant. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

J. MILLER SMITH, Pres't.  
VINCENT TILLOT, Sec'y.

Jy28.alm333 E. L. DIMOCK, Agt.

Participating Insurance.

The insured receive back seventy five per cent of the net profits. The Security Insurance Company, of New York, now have a paid up cash capital of one million dollars, being the largest capital of any participating company in the country, in addition to this they have a cash surplus of three hundred thousand dollars. This company divided last year to policy holders a larger per cent. than any of the other participating companies, and stands among the heaviest and soundest institutions in New York. They will insure merchandise, buildings and other insurable property. E. L. Dimock is the agent for Janesville and vicinity.

July 22d 1864 Jy27.87.

SODA WATER.—Cold, sparkling and delicious! at the Philadelphia Drug Store.

May 23d 1864.

Picture.—Go to Clark's if you want good pictures.

July 18d 1864.

DIED.

Another loyal heart sacrificed for the glorious triumph of our national honor and the precious blood of universal liberty.

On the 18th of July, in the hospital of the 40th Reg't Wis. Vol., at Memphis, that promising youth of twenty-one summers, the oldest son of J. P. and R. Van Vleet, after heroically enduring the sufferings of that malignant disease, typhoid fever, quietly passed to the other shore, leaving for grief and mourning few only when noble hearts have been.

Even among his acquaintances as a young man of unblemished character and steady habits, a favorite at home and among his youthful associates. Professor Twining, captain of the company in which Melvin enlisted, spoke in high terms of his conduct while in the army, affirming the consolation to his friends that in war, as well as in peace, he was devoted to those principles which alone can merit the approbation of the wise and just. At the time he departed this life he was a member in good standing of Rising Tide Lodge No. 329 of the I. O. O. F. at Covington, where the following resolutions were unanimously passed on the 18th inst., together with a vote to publish and furnish each friend with a copy of the same.

Resolved, That through the death of Melvin Van Vleet we have parted with one of our noblest brothers, who was always true to the principles of our order, ever loyal to the state and to his brother, and in all the places of society through which he was called to pass, devoted to the cause of his country. Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of a noble son, a true friend and a faithful brother, we deeply deplore the bereavement of his parents and brothers of the company, and extend to them our warmest sympathy to help their hour of sorrow.

Witness our hands and seals this 18th day of July, 1864.

Covington, August 2d, A. D. 1864.

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NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,  
**ANDREW JOHNSON,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.  
**W. W. FIELD.** **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.  
1st—**GEORGE C. NORTHRUP.**  
2nd—**NATHAN BOWMAN.**  
3rd—**ALLEN WORDEN.**  
4th—**HENRY J. TURNER.**  
5th—**W. J. BELTZ.**  
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

TOWN OF HARMONY.

The Republican electors of the town of Harmony, and all others who are in favor of sustaining the General Administration in putting down the rebellion, are requested to meet at the home of J. E. Young, Esq., on the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in the city of Janesville, on the 12th inst. Also to appoint delegates to attend the County Convention to be held in Janesville on the 24th inst. and to transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated Aug. 9th, 1864.  
By order of Committee.  
CYRUS BLISS, Chairman.

Farm Mortgages on the Mill & Mills.

**E. R. A Vexed Question Settled.**

The final settlement of the Railroad Farm Mortgages given in aid of the old Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, (now Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien) is an event of so much consequence both to the farmers and to the public that it is worthy of a passing notice at the hands of the public prints of the State. This line was not only the pioneer railroad in Wisconsin, but it was the first to inaugurate the system of taking mortgages upon real estate in exchange for its capital stock; and it was the adoption of this expedient that infused new energy into a cold and powerless corporation, and without which aid the enterprise would have lingered along many years before the iron horse would have slaked his thirst in the waters of the Mississippi. At that time the corporations were at their wits end; the work was in statu quo; they had gone the length of their rope, spent their last dollar, and it was only by the enterprise and self-sacrifice of the farmers along the line that the directors acquired the means to push through their road to its western terminus. Over \$700,000 worth of this kind of security was taken and disposed of in the eastern states, mostly to those well-to-do farmers and mechanics who had laid aside a little surplus earnings for a rainy day. The moneyed men and large capitalists sought shy of these securities, as many of them were of the opinion that if the road was bankrupted the mortgagor could make a successful defense against their collection. Other parties, however, less shrewd were found in sufficient numbers to absorb the mortgages and furnish the ready money. We are almost tempted to turn aside at this point and lift up a warning voice against the whole system; but it is not necessary. That system of railroad building is most effectually, and under each and all circumstances, entirely "played out" among all sensible men, both among the farmers and railroad men, and if, after the experience of the Wisconsin farmers in this vexatious business, a man can be found anywhere so big a fool as not to be admonished by such terrible warning, he would not be convinced, though one should arise from the dead. But we pass on.

This plan of raising the wind seemed so successful that other roads adopted it, and before the first mortgages fell due, nearly five millions of this kind of indebtedness had been saddled on to the farmers of Wisconsin. Then came financial embarrassment, commercial ruin, and great disaster to every branch of trade. Banks broke, railroad stocks sunk to nothing, crops failed, business languished, and bankruptcy halted at the gates of many. It was then that these farmers who were so anxious for railroad as to be willing to hazard their little all to aid in its construction, and who, (simple souls) thought a man might be a director in a railroad company and yet be honest, began to look about for some feasible plan of escape. The stock which they held in exchange for their mortgages was worth ten cents on the dollar, while the unpaid interest added to their principal indebtedness, made the claim fifty per cent. larger than it originally was. In some cases this stock was indignantly refused by the farmers on the new organization of the company, as of too little worth to carry home. This was in 1860. What was to be done? To pay, in nine cases out of ten, was ruin. Not to do so entailed embarrassments almost as fatal. Where the carcass is there are soon gathered the vultures, and the shysters begin to pick. But the farmers held a council of war and said, "let us form in line of battle—throw out skirmishers, and abide the issue. This road is worth its honest cost, and the money which we once put into it, will come back to us again, although we cannot now tell when."

And so it did. It was a long, long, dreary night and the Sheriff's hammer often seemed swinging in the air over the home of wife and little ones, but the darkness passed away and the sun once more breaks out in full splendor. It is an old adage that it is all wind that blows nobody any good, and the gold and stock gambling, as bad as it is, has been of some benefit to a class of honest men, who have seen their ten-cent stock go up gradually to 80 and 85. Then like wise men they sold out and added the trading per cent. necessary to clear the title to the old homestead of the cloud that had brooded over it like a horrid nightmare for twelve long years, and seven or eight hundred farmers breathe the free air of heaven out of debt! It is easy to believe that they feel overjoyed at the thought of their release. The tempest-

that mariner has no more reason to thank his lucky stars that he has escaped the dangers of the deep when drops his anchor inside the peaceful bay.

"And this does the right come opportunity, and ever is justice done."

We should do great injustice if we failed to make honorable mention in this connection, of the present managers of that road, who have manifested so much interest in helping to repair the damages done by the delinquencies of their predecessors. They have generously seconded the efforts of the farmers and their friends in bringing to a peaceable settlement this perplexing question, and at the last session of the legislature, finding the amount of stock in their hands inadequate to cancel the balance of outstanding mortgages, promptly asked that a bill might be passed authorizing the issue of such an amount of stock as was necessary to liquidate the remainder. There are other railroad managers in Wisconsin that would do well to imitate the liberal example of the directors and officers of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien road. It is not enough that a Railroad Corporation, whose narrow strip of land extends two hundred miles away, holds its property by the legal tenure simply, but it should clasp it more firmly by the golden bands of good fellowship, and guard it by the sleepless eyes of a well-deserved friendship.

THE REBELS AT CHAMBERSBURG, PA.

Particulars of the Confagration.

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated at Chambersburg on Monday, August 1st, says:

"Their approach to this place was heard of about four o'clock on Saturday morning, when a small force, numbering about sixty-five men under command of Lieutenant H. S. McLean, United States Army, with one piece of artillery, took a position on New England Hill, a short distance above the town, and commenced firing grape and canister into their ranks. This battery kept the enemy in check for two hours, while the merchants and business men at once commenced packing up their goods, so that before the arrival of the invaders the most valuable portion of the merchandise had been removed. The little band harassed the invaders, and fought them until they were nearly surrounded.

The battery was withdrawn, and at 6 o'clock the rebels came into town in scattering squads, under that ferocious and unrelenting leader, McCausland. Formal possession of the town was taken, and Gen. McCausland made his headquarters in the Franklin House. After this he made a proclamation to the citizens, demanding one hundred thousand dollars in gold, or five hundred thousand in greenbacks. He threatened to burn the town if the money was not obtained. This demand, of course, was not complied with. The rebel General was evidently aware that the money could not be raised; and he was sure of it affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg.

McCausland then allowed his men to scatter in squads over the town, to plunder and ravage the people and put the torch to whatever buildings they thought proper to burn. Their first move was for the taverns in the town, and here they drank to excess, and then visited private residences and demanded of the occupants certain sums of money, threatening to lay their dwellings in ashes. Some of the citizens saved their residences by complying with their terms; others gave them to understand that they would suffer death rather than give them money. A guard of half a dozen men had been detailed by the rebel General to visit the residence of Col. Alex. K. McClure, situated about a mile and a half out of town. They did not know the direct locality of Mr. McClure's residence, and while proceeding on their errand they stopped at the house of Mr. Wm. Eyster, and that gentleman being at home, they enquired of him where the property was located. Having received a reply, they visited the splendid residence, ordered Mrs. McClure, who was very sick at the time, out of the house, stole everything that was of value, and burned the house. They next proceeded to the barn, which was well filled with wheat, and this structure shared the same fate. They were not aware that Mr. McClure had several other buildings, or barns in the immediate neighborhood, and these would surely have been destroyed had Mr. McClure, although sick, been obliged to walk nearly eleven miles. The Colonel had left the place before the rebels entered, and had gone to Harrisburg. His loss will not fall short of \$30,000.

The Government Commissary storehouse, the court house, three printing offices, one, belonging to the German Reform Church, where the German Reform Messenger, and a German paper were printed; the office of the Franklin Repository, and the office of the Valley Spirit; all hotels, grocery stores, and the principal portion of the town, were a few hours after they commenced their hellish work, one mass of ruins. In all, there have been about two hundred and sixty buildings destroyed. At the time of the fire, a strong breeze was prevailing, and the flames spread in every direction.

It was really heart-rending to see the women, almost frantic, running to and fro begging the miserable wretches to cease the work of destruction. Children were running in every direction seeking for their parents, while the women were crying and hunting for their children who could not be found.

Families were rushing from their homes, without anything they could call their own except the clothing they had upon their backs, to seek security in the desolated fields around the town. The appeal of the old and helpless were heard above the noise of the confagration, and this only served to elicit the scorn and derision of the freebooters who came for the infamous purpose of laying this once beautiful town in ruins.

Another letter from Chambersburg says: It is painful to witness the distress and terror of the women and children thus suddenly and rudely thrust from their homes, accompanied, as it was, with the roaring of flames and the crashing of falling walls and timber. Our citizens were paralyzed; but to the filthy horde who were present, the prevailing air of horror and gloom, and the sight of a pleasant sight. They mocked at our distress, and strove to increase the general terror. It was a great day for the chivalry. There were many honorable exceptions to this brutality, and they spoke of this savage deed in appropriate language. They admitted that the "Yanks" have never been guilty of such an instance of wholesale destruction of private property. One of them declared that it would damn the Confederacy forever. Several of them wept at what they justly termed the vandalism of the act, and that class of men did all that was in their power to assist the ladies and the children and to save some little of their effects.

CONDEMNATION OF GEN. COUCH.

The Harrisburg Telegraph of Monday thus alludes to affairs at Chambersburg:

Two hundred and sixty-five dwellings, belonging to private individuals, Cooper-houses, as well as Union, were indiscriminately burned to the ground. The court house, three printing offices, (one belonging to the German Reform Church, where the German Reform Messenger, and a German paper were printed; the office of the Franklin Repository, owned by McClure & Stoner, and the office of the Valley Spirit, a rank Copperhead paper, and all the hotels, together with the principal portion of the town, are one mass of ruins.

The citizens inform us that all this might and would have been prevented if the Confederates had been properly treated. The men who were sent to guard the town, they say that he had shipped all his private effects from the town on Monday last, and that he left early on Saturday morning, without making any attempt to defend the town. Our informant says that if Gen. Couch were to appear in that borough now, his person would not be safe. The people say that with the cavalry force under his command fully equipped, the town could have been easily and successfully defended. There was also a large guard with the wagon train that passed through Chambersburg early in the evening, which could have easily been stopped for the defense of the town. The train was perfectly safe after it had passed that place.

We have frequently alluded to the incompetency of General Couch as the commander of so important a post, but the leading men of Chambersburg have always idolized him, and informed us that he had the whole line of the Potomac picketed, and that there was no danger of any surprise. The citizens have suffered severely for their attachment to an incompetent commander. We had always the highest regard for General Couch as a division commander, but his action here last Sunday, when he refused, after the earnest solicitation of various gentlemen, to take command of some forty or fifty thousand troops, to prevent the rebels from escaping after the battle of Gettysburg, satisfied every reasonable man that he was not the General for this Department.

He arrived here on Saturday about noon, and the Committee of Safety made an earnest appeal to him to declare martial law in the city, for the purpose of compelling every able-bodied man to shoulder a musket, but the Committee was turned away with an evasive answer, and finally fully refused. But notwithstanding the difficulties thrown in the way of forming companies, for home defense, the citizens of Harrisburg have done all that could be expected. The Governor gave the Committee of Safety an order for a large number of arms, which have been drawn and distributed to the different companies who are now ready to turn out at the tap of the Cornet Hussar bell.

HOW TO CLEAR THE HOUSE OF FLIES.

Use Dettol's Celebrated LIGHTNING FLY KILLER, a neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.

This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrant, scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun-burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth and the dewy freshness to the skin. It is a perfect skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patented by Agassiz and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

DEMAS S. BARNES & CO.,

General Agents, 202 Broadway, New York.

5-T-1860-X-DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours. They strengthen the system and enliven the mind. They prevent malarial and intermittent fevers. They purify the blood and add to the strength of the system. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Rheumatism, Gout and Gravel. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache. They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated California Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken on with the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or time of day. Particularly recommended to delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., 202 Broadway, New York.

LYON'S KATHARON.

LYON'S KATHARON—Katharon is from the Greek word "Katharo," or "Katharo," signifying to cleanse, rejuvenate, and restore. This article is what is termed in the world. It is a most remarkable preparation for the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is a most remarkable preparation for the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world. It is a most remarkable preparation for the human hair, it is the most remarkable preparation in the world.

JOHN GRIFFITHS.

DEALER IN

STOVES

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HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

and manufacturer of every variety of

West End Milwaukee St. Bridge.

I have purchased of W. G. Durbin his entire stock, consisting of a large variety of Cook and Heating Stoves, and every kind of

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and every kind of

JOB WORK

will be done with promptness and dispatch under my direct supervision.

I trust by attending strictly to my business and faithfully discharging the duties of the patronage of my friends and the public.

I shall keep on hand for the fall and winter trade, a good assortment of parlor and other heating Stoves, for wood or coal.

I am a practical, unblemished, and every kind of

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NEW EXCISE LAW

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Arctic Fire Insurance Company of New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$500,000.00.  
ASSETS, 1st July, 1864, \$21,197.81.  
LIABILITIES, 14,370.50.

The Officers and Directors herewith present to the stockholders and patrons of the Company, their Twenty-Second Semi-Annual exhibit of Assets and Liabilities, showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of July, 1864.

The Arctic Fire Insurance Company continue to insure against loss and damage by fire, and the damages of Canal, Navigation and transportation, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risks and the real security of the insured and the safety of the Company will warrant. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

J. MILTON SMITH, Pres't.  
VINCENT TILLOT, Sec'y.  
Jy28.dlm833 E. L. DIMOCK, Agt.

Special Notices.

REMOVAL:  
Dr. M. B. JOHNSON has removed to Jackson & Smith's New Building, over the Rock County Bank, where he will wait upon his friends and customers in any department of dentistry.

NERVOUS DISEASES

AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes, now and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. (Sfapadaw)

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Miscellaneous.

J. A. DENELL.



JUST RECEIVED

SILVER WARE,

consisting of

CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS, TEA SETS, SPOON HOLDERS, NAPKIN RINGS, and all kinds of Silver Ware that you will find in a

FIRST CLASS JEWELRY STORE.

Agent for the celebrated

CALENDAR CLOCK.

A good assortment of Common Clocks from \$2 up to \$50. Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, by request.

GIVE ME A CALL,

and I'll don't say it will not cost you anything. JOHN A. DENELL, No. 1. Myers Block.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

NEW READY LAUNDS

Sold from 35 to 55 at 10% per yard. All our Cheats delivered at 35% which is 10% less than the price of Prints.

One Thousand Yards English Barrets

at 15 per yard.

One Thousand Yards Fine Quality do.

at 25c per yard.

Two Thousand Yards

black and white plaid Poplin at 31% per yard.

Two Thousand Yards French Barrets

all silk and wool, at 31c per yard, worth this day to import 60c per yard.

Ten Thousand

other different styles of Dress Goods at an equal reduction.

Five Hundred Parasols

at New York cost.

One Hundred Cloaks

at twenty-five per cent. less than last week's prices.

One hundred Shawls at an Equal Reduction.

One thousand dollars worth of

Without any Advance in Price

over the old prices, though furniture has everywhere advanced at least from 25 to 50 cents over the old rates, and it may be believed that he who takes more for furniture than he used to, will improve this to every one who will call and examine his stock, as he is sure to give entire satisfaction to the most fastidious, both in regard to price, quality and beauty of the goods.

Among my numerous articles I can only mention Sofas, Tea-Tables, Beds, Mattresses, Carpets, Rugs, Extension, Dining, Breakfast and Kitchen Tables, Mahogany, Cherry and Black Walnut Bureaus of all kinds, Bedsteads of every description, Coffins of all sizes and trimmed in every variety of style constantly on hand.

METALIC BURIAL CASES

we have a large lot of Summer Clothing on which we will make a reduction of 25 per cent. from this date. No deviation from the price asked, as all goods will be reduced in plain goods.

Highest price paid for Foreign and American Gold and Silver, also foreign drafts.

PASSAGE CERTIFICATES

for sale by steam and packet ship. We are agents for that splendid line of steamers known as the Liverpool and New York Steamship Company. Persons desiring to purchase passages in New York City can have all necessary information by applying to us, free of charge. Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

Miscellaneous.

NOW OPEN FOR THE PUBLIC.

Porter's Photograph Parlors,

On Main Street, over Jordan & Leech's, and opposite McKee & Bro's Store, in Derry & Janesville Block. These rooms have been recently fitted up at a great expense, under the supervision of the proprietor. A large and

SUPERIOR LIGHT

has been built, and other facilities added, which, combined with the skill of an experienced Photographer, is hoped will enable us to produce

Superior and Beautiful Pictures FROM LIFE!

It is not intended, or pretended, that Pictures can be taken at the Palace, and other places, and we shall not undertake to compete with others in Janesville, on low prices, but it is promised that the price for pictures at the Parlors shall be as low as the same kind of work can be done for anywhere, and CHEAPER than many first class Galleries. It shall be the constant aim of the proprietor of the "Parlor" to keep pace with all the improvements and discoveries made by the most advanced and scientific artists in the country. Those who are longing for

Dry Goods.

GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE

after the issue of this Circular, and to continue until the 25th day of August.

In order to make room for our full purchases it will be necessary for us to make a general clearing out of the above stated time.

SUMMER DRY GOODS

and therefore offer our entire stock at a

Reduction of 25 to 40 Per Cent.

from present prices. We herewith submit a list of goods and prices which we will strictly adhere to for the above stated time.

We will sell all our

NEW DRESS GOODS

of the latest importations, consisting of

Plain and Fig'd Alpacas, Poplins and Ottomans, Silk Stripe Roubaix, Tortoise Shell Plaids, Plaid Valenciennes Double Width Broche and Fig'd Repps, Black and Colored Mohair Lustres,

together with an endless variety of

French and American DeLaines!

of the very newest and choicest patterns.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS!

Having made the Cloak trade a specialty in our business, we take pleasure in calling attention to our present

EXTENSIVE STOCK!

consisting of the very latest designs in

CIRCULARS, SAQUES, &c,

all of which have been gotten up with acknowledged good taste, and which are certain to please even

THE MOST FASTIDIOUS!







